

CHINA MAIL

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Price 10 cts.

BIG R.A.F. EXPANSION SCHEME for COLONY

ALLIES ATTACK KULTUR

BERLIN, Sept. 21. THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION SITTING UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY, REACHED IMPORTANT DECISIONS ON THE DEMILITARISATION OF GERMANY TO-DAY.

It is understood that all parades even remotely military in character will be banned; no one will be permitted to wear war medals; all ex-service men's organisations will be abolished; and the German national anthem "Deutschland Über Alles" will be banned.

The Commission has relaxed the fraternisation restrictions and free social relationships are now permitted between the troops and Germans.

The Commission also repealed 26 laws which formed the basis of the Nazi system, including 12 racial laws. — Reuter.

NOMURA'S STORY

TOKYO, Sept. 21. ADMIRAL NOMURA, WHO WAS JAPANESE AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON AT THE TIME OF PEARL HARBOUR, TALKED TO-DAY.

He said he knew nothing about any impending attack when carrying on his talks with Mr. Cordell Hull.

He played Army and Navy cliques for the aggression, declaring that they acted against the wishes of the Emperor.

He said further, in reference to the China campaign, that the whole thing was a failure.

The Army went beyond itself. They ought to have confined themselves to their own province and kept out of politics. — Reuter.

Ready For The Next!

Washington, Sept. 21. It was revealed to-day that the American War Department is to pursue further research into the atomic bomb, and also into means of combating the use of atomic energy.

Army plans also envisage schemes for the swift mobilisation of industry for war purposes and the creation of more efficient Intelligence Service. — Reuter.

JAP. GESTAPO CAUGHT

SINGAPORE, Sept. 21. BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS, IN A SUDDEN SWOOP, HAVE CAPTURED THE ENTIRE H.Q. STAFF OF THE JAPANESE GESTAPO IN KUALA LUMPUR. Among those arrested is Major Hirata, for whom the British military authorities have been looking.

They have been placed in an open enclosure under strong guard. — Reuter.

PILOTS NOW PORTERS

London, Sept. 21. Two Canadian pilots, awaiting demobilisation, to-day offered their services to a London hospital and were accepted. They will act as porters. — Reuter.

A VERY CONSIDERABLE EXPANSION OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE STRENGTH IN HONG KONG IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE IS CONTEMPLATED. THE PLANS ENVISAGE THE CREATION OF A SUBSTANTIAL R.A.F. HEADQUARTERS BASE IN THE COLONY.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY IN THE FIRST PRESS INTERVIEW GIVEN BY THE NEW AIR OFFICER COMMANDING, AIR COMMODORE BROOK, WHO REVEALED THAT IN ADDITION TO THE 132 SPITFIRE SQUADRON LANDED FROM H.M.S. SMITER, IT IS PROPOSED TO BRING THE 209 (SUNDERLAND FLYING BOAT) SQUADRON FROM CEYLON, AND A TRANSPORT SQUADRON OF CATS TO BE EMPLOYED ON THE MAIN ROUTES BETWEEN HERE AND MALAYA.

Total strength of ground staffs and air crews will probably be of the order two to three thousand officers and men.

Given favourable weather conditions, it is probable that the Spitfires will be zooming over the Colony in formation in a day or two, promising a thrilling display by the very last word in offensive fighter machines.

One feature of the new Spitfire 14's is a five-bladed propeller.

BALANCED GARRISON

Outlining the R.A.F. programme for Hong Kong, Air

Commodore Brook said that the aim was to achieve representative strength in the balance of the garrison.

They would have the additional responsibility of establishing and coordinating the main trunk routes to Hong Kong, which would become the terminal point for the mail routes.

Asked whether the mail routes referred to were for purely Service purposes, the Air Commodore said that undoubtedly they would also serve the civilian community.

He pointed out that R.A.F. planes were already being used to convey repatriates from Hong Kong to Ceylon for rehabilitation before proceeding to England, and it was his intention to see that all suitable aircraft leaving here carry their quota as long as it is necessary.

Sunderland would do most of the work. They could carry between 15 and 20 persons.

KAI TAK FACILITIES

Discussing the facilities at Kai Tak, he said that the Japanese had improved the airport considerably by building concrete runways approximately 1,500 yards in length, but the aerodrome was still not suitable, with only margin of safety for the giant four-engined machines now in service with the R.A.F.

One Halifax did come in yesterday, with supplies and spares, but in general, Kai Tak was a difficult proposition for the larger aircraft, and was likely to be limited, for practical purposes, to smaller craft of the Dakota (C47) type.

Final plans have not been approved, but it is possible that in addition to the squadrons already referred to, Hong Kong may have one or two additional squadrons before very long.

RANGE OF MODERN BOMBER ATTACK

Washington, Sept. 21. Lieut. General Barney Giles, commander of the United States Air Force in the Pacific Ocean areas, said here yesterday that the Superfortress flight from Tokyo to Chicago had proved that the Superfortress was capable of carrying out atomic bombing missions to Europe and back. — Reuter.

EVACUATION

Policy Of Govt. Outlined

THE EVACUATION POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT WAS DEFINED BY COL. H. OWEN HUGHES, AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, IN THE FOLLOWING TERMS:—

(1) Government strongly advises every British subject to return to his country of origin as quickly as possible under the present evacuation facilities; (2) if an individual has strong reason for wishing to defer his departure and deferment is approved, such deferment to the end of 1945 will not prejudice his claim to passage from and to the Colony under the repatriation scheme provided that they are accepted when allocated. Facilities for rehabilitation in the country of origin may, however, be no longer than available or may be available only on a restricted scale.

(3) During the period of approved deferment, arrangements will be made for subsistence in the Colony probably on a communal basis. It is expected that for many months to come there will be a shortage of ships and there is no guarantee that return passages will be available at a time convenient to individuals. (A full account of the meeting will be found in Page Four.)

Horror Film At Lüneburg

(By MacFee Kerr, Reuter's Special Correspondent in Lüneburg)

LÜNEBURG, Sept. 21. HORROR FILMS WERE SHOWN YESTERDAY IN THE CROWDED COURT ROOM IN BELSEN WHERE JOSEF KRAMER AND HIS 44 MALE AND FEMALE CAMP GUARDS ARE BEING TRIED ON CHARGES OF CAUSING DEATHS AND ILL-TREATING BELSEN INMATES.

WHILE THREE BLUE LIGHTS THREW A GHASTLY GLOW OVER THE DOCK, FILMS THAT SHOCKED THE WORLD WERE THROWN ON A SMALL SCREEN ON THE COURTROOM WALL.

SOME OF THE SCENES SHOWN WERE SO HORRIBLE THAT THEY WERE DELETED FROM THE FILMS SHOWN TO THE PUBLIC SHORTLY AFTER THE CAMP WAS LIBERATED.

Irma Grese, the blonde "Brutess of Belsen," who came into the Court wearing a smart skirt and powder blue blouse sat bolt upright while the films were being shown her, her features being almost corpse-like in the blue light.

The first part of the film which lasted 20 minutes showed the general conditions at Belsen and the second part featured the accused.

Pictures of people fishing for water out of pools of slime were flashed on the screen. Most sickening of all was the shot of a man with a handkerchief over his nose driving a bulldozer into a rotting pile of corpses. The tangled mass was driven like snow before a plough to the burying-pit.

ACCUSED IMMOBILE

Kramer and his fellow accused remained immobile during the film, even when they themselves were shown on the screen. The film showed in macabre detail the burial of Belsen victims in pits.

After the film had been shown, Kramer took lengthy notes. What they had seen obviously had a disquieting effect on the women accused who had previously seemed nonchalant.

Irma Grese hurriedly wrote a note which she handed down to the officer defending her.

NO EXCUSE

The films were shown after the British major, Adolphus Berney, who had succeeded Kramer as commandant of the camp, had testified that there was no excuse for the Germans for not providing ample food for the inmates.

Major Berney, who had transferred Belsen from a hell-hole to a holiday centre for displaced persons, said that the medical supplies found in the camp were so ample that they had not yet been exhausted.

In an atmosphere of depression which followed the showing of the film, the first civilian witness, a schoolmaster from the Channel Islands who now lives in Sussex, told of his arrest by the Gestapo with 17 other members of his family for helping a Russian officer to escape. The only language at Belsen was the language of blows, he declared.

Describing the first night in a hut in camp, Ledruillenac said it was Babel gone mad. Sleep was absolutely impossible.

We were aroused at half past three in the morning by blows and—seven or eight dead were taken out and put in a trench which ran the length of the hut.

A NIGHTMARE

As if recounting a past nightmare, Ledruillenac sometimes shut his eyes and shuddered as he described his experiences.

"I should think in the first four days I had altogether one pint of soup."

Describing how the internees were compelled to drag corpses to the burial pits by strips of blankets and discarded clothing from the dead, tied to the wrists and ankles of the bodies, Ledruillenac said "people died at the wayside going to the pits. They did not even have the energy to drag the lightest of bodies. Any man who faltered was hit on the head. I was struck myself many times."

The attitude of the S.S. and the orderlies was to get on with the job as quickly as possible, so as to clean up the camp before the British arrived. — Reuter.

A Polish woman doctor, giving evidence, told how she was taken from Auschwitz to Belsen. In tears she told how of 5,000 persons, 4,500 were sent to the gas chamber, including her mother, her brother and her six-year-old son. — Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN ARRESTED

Tokyo, Sept. 21. John Holland, an Australian, has been detained by the American military authorities. He is alleged to have broadcast from stations in Tokyo and Shanghai. — Reuter.

WAR CRIMES TRIAL

MELBOURNE, Sept. 21. The Australian Government has requested that all Japanese commandants and camp guards that were in charge of camps in which Australians were confined be detained for the time being.

The legal question whether such persons can be charged in Australia is under study, but it is thought that Japanese war criminals will all be charged at a special court at some central point in the Pacific area. — Reuter.

EDINBURGH JIBS

London, Sept. 21. Edinburgh has been asked by the Fuel Controller to reduce street lighting still further, but has declined.

A meeting of the City Council to-day decided that the crime wave in the Scottish capital could not permit of further dimming of lights. Edinburgh would seek to save fuel in other ways. — Reuter.

LONDON TRAGEDY

London, Sept. 21. There was excitement among shoppers in Regent Street to-day when a woman was seen precariously balanced at the edge of the roof of one of the buildings.

She paid no attention to cries from the street to get back, and fell or jumped. She was killed instantly. — Reuter.

SCIENCE'S PLACE

London, Sept. 21. A White Paper issued to-day reveals Government's intention to devote more time, money and attention to scientific research.

A scientific branch is to be set up in which the higher levels of pay will be about 2,500 pounds sterling, and there will be three or four posts at three thousand pounds a year. — Reuter.

DOIHARA IN CUSTODY

TOKYO, Sept. 21. General Kuniichi Doihara, who was principally behind the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931, and was given the soubriquet "The Japanese Lawrence," has been placed under arrest. — Reuter.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS

GOVERNMENT TRADE SCHOOL
JUNIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL

It is desired to form a roll of ex-students who have served the Allied cause in any capacity. All ex-students who have so served should communicate with me in writing at the Hong Kong Club.

G. WHITE,
Principal, Trade & Technical Schools.

AUXILIARY TRANSPORT SERVICE

December 8th-26th, 1945.

All Officers who served with the Auxiliary Transport Service during the war should communicate with me in writing at the Hong Kong Club stating their rank, station, and whether they have received any pay.

G. WHITE,
(Controller of Land Transport,
19th September, 1945.)

MEDICAL NOTICE
MOTOR AMBULANCE FOR STREET ACCIDENTS, ETC.

Medical Officers in charge of Civil Hospitals, Public Dispensaries and Clinics on the Hong Kong Island requiring an ambulance to convey cases of serious illness or injury are requested to telephone:

No. 30361, Extension 44, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

No. 30361, Extension 155, between 4 p.m. and 8 a.m.

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL & SANITARY SERVICES.

NOTICE

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

HONG KONG

Please note that this Office has re-opened for business at the temporary premises situated in Hong Kong Bank Building, Ground floor, since September 14th, 1945.

Beginning from September 20th, 1945 we shall remove back to our own Building, No. 2, Queen's Road, Central.

Telephone Nos. 20237 & 30321

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS

It is proposed to resume pension payments to Government Pensioners immediately and all pensioners are requested to report to the Treasury Examination Branch not later than the 25th September, 1945, bringing with them their pension papers, or in the absence of such papers, any other documents which may establish their right to pension.

D. M. MACDOUGALL,
Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

19th September, 1945.

NOTICE

THE MARCONI INTERNATIONAL MARINE COMMUNICATION COMPANY

Temporary Office:
1st Floor,
Shell House,
Queen's Road C.
Telephone 21765.

F. W. GRINTER,
Manager.

ROYAL HONG KONG YACHT CLUB

A meeting of members will be held at South China Morning Post Building, 1-3, Wyndham Street, at noon, on Saturday, 22nd September, 1945.

N. V. CROUCHER,
Commodore.

NOTICE

Attention is drawn to the Arms and Ammunition Proclamation published to-day in which all the members of the public are required to withdraw to deposit all arms and ammunition in their possession to the nearest Police Station.

The Proclamation defines what constitutes "Arms and Ammunition."

Members of the public should acquaint themselves with the definition as soon as possible by reading the Proclamation posted at all Police stations, markets, the offices of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and other public places.

Arms and ammunition should be taken to the nearest Police Stations and handed in to the officer in charge. No questions, will be asked, nor will enquiries be made concerning the arms and ammunition handed in.

Fire arms must be conveyed unloaded to the Police Station. Receipts will be given at Police Stations only to those members of the public who wish to apply later for licences for their firearms when licensing is reopened. In this event such arms and ammunition should be securely and clearly labelled with the name and address of the owner and a reference to the arms and ammunition deposited.

(Signed) C. H. Sansom,
Col. Civil Affairs,
(Police).

19th September, 1945.

NOTICE

We have resumed work in our old offices, 4th floor, Frown's Bank Building.

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Editor: W. J. Keates, Esq.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. and Miss Budden wish to thank all friends for the many kindnesses shown to them, and for the expressions of sympathy received.

THIS BEDLAM

With the advice given by Col. H. Owen Hughes to members of the H.K. General Chamber of Commerce yesterday, few will quarrel. The facts are so simple and straightforward that they brook of no argument, on general grounds. Ordinary business just is not possible, and it will be a long time before a start can be made, even tentatively, in the direction of rehabilitating trade and industry. For the majority, there is nothing in the Colony that need detain them for a moment. To employ the famous ham-and-eggs gag, if we could get the goods, we could ship the goods, if we could get the ships. As it is, the picture for the man anxious to get down to work is one of almost unrelied gloom.

Dislocation is complete to the degree almost of chaos. Price levels are so preposterously high that sanity shudders. The mental attitude bred of long months of dealing in astronomical yen figures is such that, as far as we can see, a whole corps of psychological experts will be required to break it down.

In the circumstances, any business man who hesitates to take the opportunity to get out while the going is good, without the excuse of a very powerful and cogent reason for staying, is, to use most undignified language, plain Nuts. For what it is worth, there is an assurance that there will be no opportunities for one until there are opportunities for all. That should be good enough to get on and get out with. If we are to be quite frank, indeed, the Colony's deplorable plight offers comfort and consolation from this one angle. Men whose bodies need rest and restoration after long internment privations, whose instincts and loyalty would compel pause were conditions happier and more promising, are freed on this score to leave with a completely easy conscience. If by the time they return, the wheels of commerce are ready to turn, events will have moved more swiftly than anyone to-day would be optimistic enough to predict.

So far we find ourselves completely in agreement with Civil Affairs. In the course of the discussion in the Chamber which followed Col. Owen Hughes' statement of Government policy, however, numerous questions were asked, the answers to which may well give rise to disquiet. Space to-day forbids treatment of the ground covered in detail. We can return to the points raised on another occasion. In general, it is just to complain that the official spokesman in treating of important specific issues, was vague and nebulous. In some instances, a candid

one doesn't know" would have been far more satisfactory. In

others, it is to be hoped that Col. Owen Hughes was, as it were, speaking without the book and perhaps misconstrued Government's intentions.

Government, correctly, urges European business men to leave the Colony. But they want to go with their minds easy. The questionnaire stage of yesterday's meeting did not contribute valuably towards this end.

At the same time negotiations

are in progress for opening a postal service with China. As soon as the necessary arrangements have been completed the Service will re-open and the public will be notified in advance of the opening date.

Major-General K. H. Pan and Major-General S. K. Yee, C.B.E., of the Chinese Military Mission in Hong Kong, were the hosts at dinner at the Peninsula Hotel last night to His Excellency the Governor, Admiral Sir Cecil Harcourt, C.B., C.B.E., Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., Rear-Admiral D. B. Fisher, C.B., C.B.E., Gen. F. W. Festing, C.B.E., D.S.O., Brig. MacDougall and officers of the military and the civil administration in Hong Kong.

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Dougall and officers of the military and the civil administration in Hong Kong.

H.K.'S NEW AIR CHIEF
IN HAINAN ADVENTURE

WHEN MAJOR-GENERAL FRANK FESTING, O.C. TROOPS, MET FRESHLY ARRIVED AIR COMMODORE W. A. D. BROOK, O.C., R.A.F. YESTERDAY, HE WAS

GREETING AN OLD COLLEAGUE.

AT ONE PERIOD DURING THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY, MAJOR-GENERAL FESTING WAS AT THE WAR OFFICE AND AIR COMMODORE BROOK WAS HIS AIR STAFF OFFICER.

A Sunderland flyingboat

brought Air Commodore Brook, C.B.E., to Hong Kong to take over his new duties, though the long trip from Kandy was not accomplished without incident.

Flying off the Indo-China

coast, the plane developed a

fuel leak on the starboard wing.

One engine was cut out in order

to reduce the leak, but rather

than cut things too fine trying

to make Hong Kong in a single

hop, an emergency landing

was made at the Japanese naval

anchorage on Hainan Island.

The party did not know quite

what to expect, but in the

event, they were guided in by

a Japanese drifter, and the

Sunderland was taken up to

one of the Japanese moorings.

Suddenly, they were hailed from

the shore and to their surprise

found an American Colonel, in

command of a small local relief

organisation, completely in charge

of affairs.

UNDER CONTROL

Colonel Andrus, he explained

that the Japanese forces were

ready to surrender, but no

Chinese forces had yet put in an

appearance.

He with his small party had

the situation completely in hand.

Everyone was taking their in-

structions from him. They had

occupied the most habitable pre-

mises, they were being waited on

by a Japanese naval rating and

their major-domo (and inter-

preter) was a Major in the

Japanese Naval Air Force.

Colonel Andrus told Air Com-

modore Brook that they had

evacuated all prisoners of war in

Hainan with the exception of

eight Australians, who had escap-

ed from their camp into the hills.

They had only that day managed

to get into contact with them, to

give them the news of the capitu-

lation of Japan.

JAPANESE NURSES

Incidentally, he paid a very

warm tribute to the Japanese

Nursing Service. They had done

an excellent job of cooperation

with his relief organisation. They

had lost only one chap, who died

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REGISTRATION OF FISH BUYERS

(1) Buyers of fish, fresh and salt, at the Hong Kong Fish Wholesale Market must register at the Central Market and pay a deposit of \$300. Owing to the present shortage of the new currency, buyers are permitted to today payment of deposit to the end of November 1945.

(2) Buyers who register as salt fish buyers may buy salt fish only. Those who register as fresh fish buyers may buy fresh fish only. If one buyer wishes to buy both salt and fresh fish he must register twice and make two deposits.

(3) Each buyer must be guaranteed by two other registered buyers.

(4) Buyers are asked to register at the earliest possible moment. No unregistered person will be allowed to buy fish at the wholesale market.

(5) The date of the opening of the wholesale market will be announced in the Press.

G. A. C. Horklotz,
Director of Fisheries,
Hong Kong Government.

NOTICE

All persons who, on 8th December, 1941, were drawing pensions at the Command Pay Office, China Command, should furnish without delay to No. 10 Staff Paymaster, Wellington Barracks, the following particulars:

(1) Name of pensioners;
(2) Place of residence;

(3) Rate of pension in issue and date when last drawn;

(4) Nature of pension—retired pay, disability pension, service pension, widows or dependents, Indian pension, etc.

(5) Awarding authority—His Majesty's Paymaster General, Minister of Pensions, Royal Hospital, Chelsea; Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, India, etc.

(6) Serial or reference number of awarding authority;

(7) Particulars of any documents which may be in possession, but not the documents themselves;

(8) Until further instructions have been received from the United Kingdom and India no pensions can be paid. This is merely a preliminary step, but every effort will be made to expedite the matter.

NOTICE

Will all persons having knowledge of the whereabouts of the Graves of any Allied Servicemen who were killed in battle, died of wounds, died in hospital or internment camps, or under any other circumstances whatsoever please communicate with Major J. C. Riddell, H. Q. Land Forces, Victoria Barracks.

MEDICAL NOTICE

A second dental clinic has been opened in Hong Kong, on the second floor of Pedder Building. The clinic is open on week days from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. for members of Government Departments, Essential Services and of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, who were formerly detained in prisoners of war and internment camps, and for their dependents.

P. S. Selwyn-Clarke,
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

FLOUR FOR INDIA

Montreal, Sept. 21. Two British freighters, the Samson and the Trodier, sailed yesterday for Karachi with over 16,000 tons of Canadian flour.

The cargoes were purchased in Canada by the India Supply Mission and the shipments are the largest to leave Canada for India. —Reuter.

In H.K.V.D.C. orders issued last evening, Gnr. D. D. Sinclair is posted as a deserter, with effect from Sept. 16, 1946.

Strong Critic Of India Offer

MR. K. P. S. MENON, THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR INDIA NOW IN CHUNGKING, HAS COME OUT IN FIRM CRITICISM OF THE NEW PROPOSALS PRELIMINARY TO THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO INDIA.

REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT QUOTING MENON, SAYS HE REGRETTED THAT THE PROPOSALS WERE SO UNIMAGINATIVE, PARTICULARLY AS THEY WERE ARRIVED AT IN PEACE AND WERE NOT A "RAMSHACKLE ARRANGEMENT IN ORDER TO FIGHT A COMMON ENEMY."

The pronouncements by the Prime Minister and Viceroy, he said, were the second instalment of the Labour Government's policy, the first being the decision to hold elections.

He thought that much more might have been expected with confidence. From a new government, particularly at the termination of the war, he expected something more than a repetition of previous offers, something more than vague promises of a settlement in the future.

THREE OBJECTIONS

He raised three principle objections.

First, the proposals merely loosened the Indian deadlock instead of breaking it.

Second, the approaches made to the Labour Government to repeat Section 93 had failed.

Thirdly, the reconstruction of the central government has been left where the Viceroy said he would leave it after the Simla debate.

On the economic side, Mr. Menon was even more critical. In all matters of economic and fiscal policy, he said, there has been an uncomfortable silence. These matters are of paramount importance particularly to places like Bengal.

On one point, he quoted the recent decision of the Allies that all war equipment must be disposed of on the spot. We shall, he said, find ourselves with a lot of cruisers that we do not require.

STERLING BALANCES

Furthermore, any adjustment of sterling balances by contra assets should not be made without reference at least to the present Assembly. If there is any attempt to tighten the sterling bloc to settle difficulties which may arise between this country and the dollar countries, India must be able to say how these adjustments are to be made.

Nothing has been said on such point, Mr. Menon complained.—Reuter.

ENLIGHTENED APPROACH

The Labour member, W. G. Cove, declared that without India there would be no Britain in the Far East. The Labour Government has made an enlightened approach to that conception.

"I don't want India to have an inferiority complex. These new proposals may give India the opportunity to assert herself in world affairs. I await most anxiously repercussions from India and more particularly from Congress. I hope Congress will not approach these problems from the standpoint of an inferior race. India is of vital importance to the economic set-up of Great Britain in the Far East."

"India has many cards in her hand and I hope those cards will be played judiciously and well. Those of us who are friends of India say that if she wants to keep in the British Empire she can. If she wants to get out, she can, but the present proposals cannot be turned down flatly"—Reuter.

CONGRESS MEETING

Five hundred members of the Congress Party are meeting at Bombay to discuss the British proposals. The Working Committee met for half an hour and is to meet again to-morrow. The Mahatma Gandhi was not present.

CANTON VISIT

Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, British Pacific Fleet, accompanied by G/Capt. J. L. Barker, Officer Commanding R.A.F. Garrison Troop in Hong Kong, has returned to the Colony after a visit to Canton.

The party comprised a number of naval staff officers and several British and American war correspondents.

A British destroyer took them up to the mouth of the West River, the rest of the journey being by motor launch. They returned by the same route.

In H.K.V.D.C. orders issued last evening, Gnr. D. D. Sinclair is posted as a deserter, with effect from Sept. 16, 1946.

DIFFICULT TIME AHEAD

LONDON, SEPT. 21.—THOSE IN INDIA AND THIS COUNTRY WHO EXPECTED MUCH FROM LORD WAVELL'S VISIT TO LONDON HAVE NOT BEEN DISAPPOINTED, SAYS THE "SPECTATOR" IN ITS EDITORIAL NOTES THIS WEEK.

"At the earliest possible moment, after the conclusion of the war," the "Spectator" says, "the Government and Lord Wavell have made arrangements for implementing to the full all that was promised in 1942."

"Lord Wavell's considerate attitude to Indian leaders of all parties has already done much to create a better feeling. This should be strengthened immeasurably by an act of good faith in which the Government has shown its determination to give India every opportunity of working out her own salvation."

A difficult time lies ahead—difficult especially for Indian leaders who have to seek a way for reconciling their differences and to devise a satisfactory constitution."—Reuter.

Soong's Paris Talks

(By Sylvain Magenot, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.)

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

IT IS CONSIDERED CERTAIN IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE THAT GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE IN HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH THE CHINESE PREMIER, MR. T. V. SOONG, HAS RAISED THE QUESTION OF INDO-CHINA AND THE ALLEGED REFUSAL OF THE LOCAL CHINESE COMMANDER TO ALLOW FRENCH TROOPS TO ENTER INDO-CHINA WITH THE CHINESE FORCES.

Official Chinese sources here state categorically that the Chinese Government has no intention of preventing the return of French troops.

All available information suggests that transport was not locally available but arrangements are now under way to remedy this situation.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Bidault, who is now in London, saw the Chinese Foreign Minister to-day and it is believed that he received assurances to this effect.—Reuter.

MR CASEY'S ACTIVITY

London, Sept. 20.—The Governor of Bengal, Mr. R. G. Casey, who is on leave in England at the present moment, saw the Premier, Mr. Clement Attlee yesterday, having already had a discussion with the Secretary for India, Lord Pethick Lawrence, and Mr. Arthur Henderson.

He will meet Mr. Ernest Bevin, Mr. Hugh Dalton, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Herbert Morrison during the next day, or two.

It is understood that Mr. Casey met the Viceroy of India, Lord Wavell, who was on his way back to India, in Cairo and that he will have further discussions with Lord Pethick Lawrence.—Reuter.

VOLUNTEER REPATRIATES

The following volunteers are embarking for home this morning:—Capt. C. J. Waddell, Pte. F. Lay, Lt. J. P. Tamworth, Pte. J. Hutchinson, Sgt. W. E. F. Hitchins, Pte. H. R. Tapperton, Lt. G. W. Grey, Capt. K. S. Robertson, Cpl. C. E. Gahegan, Lt. M. G. Cuthberts, Pte. A. Marshall, Cpl. S. A. Sleap, Pte. F. Crabb and Cpl. H. J. Fountain.

Gnr. T. X. Li, 4th Battery, H.K.V.D.C., previously reported "Missing, believed killed" is now reported alive.

Cables for the following are awaiting collection at Volunteer C. Q.—Lorraine, Miss Minnie Maxwell, Mrs. Lillian Shaw, G. Lubrum and Mrs. Tommy Madar.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS

REPATRIATION NOTICE No. 1

EMBARKATION FOR UNITED KINGDOM, CEYLON AND INDIA

REPATRIATION NOTICE No. 2

EMBARKATION FOR UNITED KINGDOM, CEYLON AND INDIA

The persons in this List are additional to those in List No. 1.

The following should assemble at STANLEY at 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, 22nd September, 1945:

Dr. H. Talbot.

Mrs. C. Talbot.

Mr. & Mrs. M. H. Largo.

Mr. C. T. Largo.

Mrs. M. Smith.

Mr. W. O. Lambert.

Mr. & Mrs. E. Hopkinson.

Mrs. M. Mather.

Mr. & Mrs. H. Maingott.

Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Lewis and children.

Mr. & Mrs. J. Riddell and child.

Mrs. D. E. Johnston.

Mr. & Mrs. F. Loomard.

Mr. G. Miskin.

Miss G. E. Flower.

Miss V. Padmore.

Mr. & Mrs. G. Holloway.

Mrs. A. C. Tribble.

Mrs. E. M. de Biore.

Miss D. Brazier.

Mrs. E. Lomon.

Mrs. P. E. Newham.

Miss E. Riley.

Miss L. Warbrick.

Miss K. E. Gordon.

Miss A. Williams.

Mrs. N. Chandler.

Mrs. M. J. Staple.

Miss E. Chart.

Miss L. Turner.

Miss D. Lambert-Baker.

Miss J. Smith.

Miss M. A. Grant.

Miss M. A. Mackay.

Miss S. R. Leslie.

Miss A. Holdway.

Miss E. M. Hill.

Miss M. D. Riddle.

Miss M. Carew.

Miss L. Bussor.

Mr. C. Whitfield.

Mrs. & Mrs. J. D. Robinson.

Mrs. W. A. Ponny.

Mrs. J. M. Fenton.

Mr. & Mrs. M. Bogers and child.

Mr. & Mrs. R. Grindley.

Mrs. H. W. Mills.

Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald.

Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Channing.

Misses B. & F. D. Cartwright.

Mr. & Mrs. O. F. Hamilton.

Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Stevens and family.

Sub-Lt. & Mrs. Sallis and family.

Mrs. T. Fortescue & child.

Mrs. E. N. Winsfield.

Mrs. D. D. Richards.

Mrs. H. P. Lourenz.

2. Will the following persons please assemble at QUEEN'S PIER at 10 a.m. on SATURDAY, 22nd September, 1945, or, in the case of Kowloon residents, board H.M.S. "SMITER" at Kowloon Wharves:

Mr. T. B. Rolland.

Mr. A. Gashenko (Jockey Club Stables).

Mr. J. W. Deakin.

GO, GET FIT AND COME BACK

Government's Advice To Business Men

Question Of Local Staffs

GO HOME... GET FIT, COME BACK AND GO TO IT. THAT IS THE ESSENCE OF GOVERNMENT'S ADVICE TO HONG KONG'S BUSINESS MEN AS OUTLINED YESTERDAY AT A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE H.K. GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WITH COL. OWEN HUGHES, REPRESENTING THE CIVIL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

COL. OWEN HUGHES INDICATED THAT IT WAS NOT THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT TO ALLOW BUSINESS COMPETITORS TO GET AHEAD OF THEIR RIVALS. EVERY ENDEAVOUR WOULD BE MADE TO SEE THAT BUSINESS PEOPLE GOT OFF TO A LEVEL START.

Mr. Miskin took the chair, stating that he did so in the absence of Mr. Stanley Dodwell, who was on his way from Australia to England. It was fitting, he said, to record their deep thankfulness to and admiration of the Royal Navy for the re-occupation of Hong Kong in most difficult and arduous circumstances, for the re-provisioning of the territory, the evacuation of sick persons, prisoners of war and internees and, in fact, for their most efficient handling of the situation generally and for the generous hospitality the Red Cross organisations had afforded the local population.

"Most of us have recently emerged from a prolonged period of enforced retirement, into a world bristling with problems. Colonel Owen Hughes of the Civic Affairs Staff are very kindly come to address us."

Colonel Owen Hughes said:—

"I would like to begin on a personal note, as one of yourselves, by assuring you how glad I am to be back among you and how relieved to find you in such comparatively good shape.

It is an encouraging sign to see that the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce has already come to life again to assert itself in the interests of rehabilitation and I am very glad that it falls to my lot to address you on behalf of the Civil Affairs Administration.

"CIVIL AFFAIRS"

In the first place, I am directed by Brigadier Macdougall to assure you that we are here to help you all we can and that the purpose of this Military Administration is to put Hong Kong on its feet and to keep things going until you, the people of Hong Kong, whether members of the Government, or of the commercial community, have restored yourselves to health and are fit to return to the Colony to resume your work.

It may perhaps be helpful to you if I first explain to you exactly what "Civil Affairs" means and how it came into being.

Six months or so after the fall of Hong Kong, the tide of the United Nations had reached its lowest ebb. We were driven back almost to the Nile, the Caspian Sea was threatened, the enemy was on the Eastern frontiers of India and prowling round the Northern coast of Australia.

The Supreme Allied Command had to plan to put all this right and it was early appreciated that there was a very real need for the Military Commanders in the field to be equipped not only with the weapons of war but also with an organisation to take care of the civilian population of the territories to be liberated or conquered; to ensure that they should not impede military operations; to prevent disease and unrest; and later to set up an administration using where possible such local resources as were available. This Military Administration deriving its authority from the Force Commander, remained in being until circumstances permitted the handing over to a purely Civil Administration.

H.K. PLANNING

You will understand that different countries required different methods and, by the same token, the liberation of Allied Eastern Colonies requires treatment which differs in many respects from European countries. I need not go into all that. Suffice it to say that the responsible Governments and Departments of Government were charged with the responsibility of Planning.

In the case of Hong Kong, the Colonial Office set up a Planning Unit in London under Brigadier Macdougall or rather Mr. Macdougall as he was then, and this Unit set to work to organise a new Administration for the Colony on its liberation.

I need hardly stress the magnitude of this task, involving as it does, all branches of Administrative and Essential Services world.

The establishment of this Administration allows for a considerable staff of British officers who are coming out from home and we count also on the enlistment of local clerks, technicians and labour.

It was expected that we would have to fight for Hong Kong and a stance round the Island gives ample evidence that the enemy in-

REPARATIONS FROM JAPAN

Washington, Sept. 21. In the first mention of reparations from Japan, an official who left for Tokyo to-day said that the United States would call for reparation in kind rather than in money.—Reuter.

to us as to when banking facilities will be extended to enable banking houses to draw cheques to meet essential petty cash expenditure?

His answer was, that the banks, as such, were not open yet, but were acting on Government instructions to make restricted payments. They would open as soon as staff was available from home. In Burma, the banks were still not open, but they hoped to beat Burma.

DEFERMENT

The next question was: Will the Government regard business executive (former prisoners of war or internees) required to stay in Hong Kong to care for their firms' interests, are waiting for reliefs from abroad and these in their turn are waiting to proceed to Hong Kong. Would the Administration indicate their policy regarding this and would they facilitate the inward passage of such essential reliefs?

Colonel Owen Hughes replied: Yes, on individual application.

Our policy is to get reliefs as soon as possible subject to, firstly, getting the essential services first, and secondly, people who come out should not come out with the view of starting business ahead of other people.

WAR LOSSES

An important question was: Has the Planning Board of the Hong Kong Government under consideration any tentative scheme or proposal whereby war losses suffered by private and public companies in Hong Kong, pending settlement within the framework of a general reparation scheme—may be funded to the business enterprise in the shape of a low-bearing loan secured by Government in the first instance and amortisable over a period of 20 years such loans to be obtained as a whole from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation scheme through the assistance of the Imperial Government?

Colonel Owen Hughes replied that wherever Chinese were, retail business would be carried on. It would be carried on here but on a limited scale. There would be no control by Government except in certain special cases, to keep down the cost of living. Manufacture was likely to be restricted by lack of raw materials.

NO HARM

As for canvassing there would certainly be no harm in businessmen contacting their old dealers and finding out what orders they would want to place in due course but it would not be possible to start trading during the period of military administration. It was Government's policy that all should have equal opportunity and there would be no encouragement for anybody who tried to beat the pistol.

Compensation was the subject of the next question as follows:—

The question of compensation is foremost in all our minds—and—in—a—matter—of which a statement by Government is urgently sought. It is fully realised by all that the immediate needs of the Colony are those of rehabilitation and that all reliefs now arriving will be to go home, restore your health, resume your contacts at home, and so fit yourselves to be ready to resume your work out-here as soon as we are ready to go ahead with Trade and Commerce.

You will see from this that there is little chance for an immediate resumption of normal trading because we shall not be able to obtain at once either the goods or the shipping to import those goods.

The immediate needs of the people here are in any case more in the nature of relief than rehabilitation and that must be our immediate guiding principle. For these reasons I think you will agree that your best policy will be to go home, restore your health, resume your contacts at home, and so fit yourselves to be ready to resume your work out-here as soon as we are ready to go ahead with Trade and Commerce.

You will have nothing to lose by going home now for it is the policy of this Administration that there will not be opportunities for one until there are opportunities for all.

CABLE FACILITIES

Answering the question: Would the Administration facilitate free communication by cable to and from Hong Kong for the benefit of commercial interests? Colonel Owen Hughes said that cable and wireless were already functioning. Messages would get home in a matter of hours and he imagined arrangements existed at the other end for a return service. He knew of a number of cables that had been received from home.

Another question was: Could any indication be given

player in England and he has been very thoroughly fleeced. The destitutes of Europe have to be considered as well. Financial assistance is a matter we are taking up. I spoke to Mr. Fenwick about it and I believe that London is doing something about it but we had no direct guidance as to how far it had proceeded when we left home.

Mr. Wickerson, he said, has handled the requisitioning of goods. These were commandeered in the early stages for the benefit of you people who came out from Stanley. There will be the question of proof of possession; the goods presumably must have been in enemy hands for some three or four years and the requisitioning of those goods took place before the Civil Affairs Administration took over. We shall have to look into the question.

As to business compensation, the Board of Trade are taking note of claims made by various firms against the enemy and they have special forms which I suggest you procure when you go home. We have ordered some to be sent to Hong Kong.

WAITING FOR RELIEFS

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Many British players made up leeway on their first returns and are still within striking distance of the leaders. The Ryder Cup player Reggio Whitcombe had a score of 76, which was four strokes better than his first round figure. The Welshman Dai Rees also made a good recovery, his 74 making him 165. The sturdy Yorksman Frank Jones, with 71, equalled Faulkner's round, the best to date in the tournament, to total 152.

PROMINENT FAILURES

Amongst those who have failed to reach the final stages are Reg Horne, winner of the "News of the World" Tournament, Charles Whitcombe, the Ryder Cup player, and the Americans Horton Smith and Rod Mundy.

Horton Smith never seemed confident, taking 78 for a 159 aggregate. He missed qualifying by one stroke, but Cowal, another American, got through with 71.—Reuter.

HOME FOOTBALL

London, Sept. 21. Discussion of the Italian peace treaty by the Council of Foreign Ministers is thought in informed quarters in London to have been concluded for the moment, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

All major issues have now been referred to the deputies.

At to-day's meeting the foreign secretaries are believed to have turned their attention to peace treaties to be concluded with Finland and Germany's Balkan satellites.

CHUNGKING, SEPT. 21. BAO DAI, ONE-TIME EMPEROR OF ANNAM, WHO MADE THE HEAD LINES WHEN HE ACTED AS NUMBER ONE JAPANESE PUPPET IN INDO-CHINA, IS NOW AGAIN PROMINENT ACCORDING TO AN ARRIVAL FROM HANOI.

HE HAS SHED HIS ROYAL TITLE AND IS PLEIN MONSIEUR VINH THUY, AND HE HAS ACCEPTED THE POST OF COUNCILLOR IN THE NEWLY-FORMED "VIET MINH REPUBLIC, WHICH SEEKS TO COMPLETE INDO-CHINA INDEPENDENCE FROM FRANCE.

Viet Minh, which is the Anamese abbreviation for the "Allied Annam Revolutionaries" stepped into power on August 19th, under the name "Popular Revolutionary Committee."

Towards the end of the month, the committee was enlarged considerably, whereupon it assumed a new name.

Headed by Ho Chi Minh, who is also known as Nguyen Ai Quoc, in which he holds the dual positions of President and Foreign Minister, the new government claims to be a non-political coalition in which Communists, Democrats and Nationalists represented; though the Communists to appear to predominate.

Our informant says that Nguyen's political career started in 1920. Shortly afterwards he became a Communist, spending sometime in Moscow. He was also imprisoned in Hong Kong for two years.

During the Japanese occupation in Indo-China, he conducted underground activities.

The Minister of the Interior of the new government is a reputed well-known Socialist who spent a considerable time in Moscow in 1939.

NO PROGRAMME

Beyond seeking complete independence for the whole of Indo-China, the new Government has not made known any political programme, according to our informant.

At present three factions of Annamese guerrillas are active on the outskirts of the larger towns, though their standing with the new government is unknown.

These guerrillas are mostly armed with Japanese weapons, which the Japanese handed to them following the surrender, preferring this to being disarmed by the Allied forces.

When our informant left Hanoi, there were posters in the Anamese language which reproduced the proclamation by General Lu Han, announcing that the Chinese troops were merely coming to receive the Japanese surrender, and did not have any other ambitions.

—Associated Press.

CONCLUDED, FOR THE MOMENT

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PEACE TREATY DISCUSSIONS

London, Sept. 21. The Council of Foreign Ministers met twice yesterday, says a communiqué issued to-day. The Council devoted both meetings to the consideration of the general principles of peace treaties with Finland and Rumania, taking the Soviet proposals as the basis for discussion.

The British delegation also submitted proposals in regard to both treaties and the United States delegation submitted proposals in regard to the treaty with Rumania.

—Associated Press.

EMPORIUMS TO OPEN ON MONDAY

The Civil Affairs Administration has been in communication with four of the large Chinese Emporiums with a view to their early reopening.

The main problem that has necessitated the Emporiums remaining closed up to the present has been the shortage of currency of small denominations.

It is now notified that the Emporiums have promised to resume business as from Monday morning, Sept. 24.

They are the China Emporium, Sincere Company, Sun Company and the Wing On Company.

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